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10/617,526	07/10/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030523US1	3551

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 April 2007*.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-7,9-15,17-22,24-28,30-36,38-44,46-51 and 53-57* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed. .

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-7,9-15,17-22,24-28,30-36,38-44,46-51 and 53-57* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All · b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This is responsive to the Amendment filed on 23 April 2007.

Claims 1 – 7,9 – 15, 17 – 22, 24 – 28, 30 – 36, 38 – 44, 46 – 51 and 53 –

57 are pending.

Response to Amendment

2.   The rejections under 35 USC 112 are withdrawn

3.   The rejections under 35 USC 101 are withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's argument that the double patenting rejection is premature, as

the claims have not been finalized, is not persuasive. This is a <u>provisional</u>

obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have

not in fact been patented.

5.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 7,9 – 15, 17 – 22, 24 –

28, 30 – 36, 38 – 44, 46 – 51 and 53 – 57 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Double Patenting

6.   The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially
created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as
to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude"
granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees.
A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where
the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application
claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined

application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7.   Claims 1 – 58 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory

obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 – 30 of

copending Application No. 10/617,530 in view of

http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/,

Chinese-English Dictionary link.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/617,530
1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface; using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character; using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and	1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Simplified Chinese character on the web page; pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface; recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character;

responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, displaying the Simplified Chinese character as a Traditional Chinese character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word, and an English word.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.

3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.

4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.

8. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character, the Traditional Chinese character, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word.

using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character;

displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.

3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.

4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.

7. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character.

The current application is directed to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English). Copending application No. 10/617,530 is directed to finding the corresponding Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified) to a given Chinese word (Traditional and/or Simplified).

Chinese-English Dictionary teaches a method of finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character (Traditional and/or Simplified), the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word (Chinese, Pin Yin, and/or English).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the various translations in order to help a non-native Chinese speaker learn the Chinese language by, for example, giving English translations to Chinese words.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

8.   Claims 1 – 3, 8 – 11, 16 – 17, 23 – 24, 29 – 32, 37 – 40, 45 – 46, 52 – 53, and 58 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5 – 7, 26, 30 – 32 of copending Application No. 10/631,070. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the above-mentioned claims of copending Application No. 10/617,526 anticipate the claims of the current Application.

9.

Current Application	Co-pending Application 10/631,070
1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface; using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of a Simplified Chinese character; using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, displaying the Simplified Chinese character as a Traditional Chinese character, an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word, and an English word. 2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode. 3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode. 8. The method of claim 1 further comprising: displaying the Simplified Chinese character, the Traditional Chinese character, the accented Pin ·	1. A method comprising: using a computer having a display and connected to the internet, accepting a user input of a Simplified Chinese word; determining if the user input is an entire desired word, a beginning of the entire word, or whether the user input appears anywhere in the desired word; searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Simplified Chinese word; using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese word equivalent of a Simplified Chinese word; using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese word into accented Pin Yin word and an English word; and responsive to a user activation of a single control on the graphical user interface, displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word equivalent, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word. 6. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese word from GB2312 to Unicode. 7. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

Yin word, and the English word.	displaying the Simplified Chinese word, the Traditional Chinese word, the accented Pin Yin word, and the English word; and wherein the font size of the Simplified Chinese word and the font size of the Traditional Chinese word is user configurable.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11.   Claims 1 – 4, 6 – 7, 9 – 12, 14 – 15, 17 – 20, 22, 24 – 26, 28 – 33, 35 – 36, 38 – 41, 43 – 44, 46 – 49, 51, 53 – 55, and 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary (http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/) in view of Chinese-English Lookup (http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwar m/cel/cel.htm) referred as Lookup hereinafter and in further view of Foolsworkshop

(http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/pto u/).

Claim 1:

The Chinese-English Dictionary link from

http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/

discloses a method comprising:

using a computer having a display ("Look It Up", Figure on page 1) and

connected to the internet ("download the dictionary at the CEDICT website",

page 1),

copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page into an input field

of a graphical user interface ("Search", Figure on page 1);

using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of

a Simplified Chinese character ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using

either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese

word", page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp.

Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1); and

using Unicode to translate the Simplified Chinese character into Pin Yin

word and an English word ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either

the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word, the

Pin Yin representation of the word, and the English definition", page 1).

However, Chinese-English Dictionary does not explicitly teach displaying

characters responsive to a user activation of a single control.

Lookup discloses a similar Chinese-English dictionary where a user is able to select and copy a word from a Web browsers or a word processor in order to get a desired translation and displaying the translated characters in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control (Figure on top of page 1. Note the simultaneous display of the Chinese, Pin Yin, and English equivalents).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the translated characters in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control in order to "help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts ..." (Lookup, page 1, paragraph 2).

Chinese-English Dictionary and Lookup teach the limitations as stated above, but they do not explicitly teach accented Pin Yin translations.

Foolsworkshop discloses a method of translating Pin Yin into accented Pin Yin ("converts text written in pinyin, with syllable-final tone numbers, into unicode" Note that unicode in this situation represents accented Pin Yin).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display Pin Yin as accented Pin Yin because "many students and instructors of the Chinese language have a need to display pinyin with tone marks in their documents" so they are easier to read (Foolsworkshop, first line).

Claim 2:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accepting the

Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese

character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode ("return the results in GB ... or

Unicode", page 1).

Claim 3:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the

method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: translating the

Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode ("return the results in GB

... or Unicode", page 1).

Claim 4:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the

method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: accessing a

conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character ("searches can

be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or Unicode encodings), ...

results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that a conversion table is

inherent in the determination of equivalent characters).

Claim 6:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the

method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses accessing a

dictionary to determine the Traditional Chinese character ("CEDICT dictionary",

page 1)

Claim 7:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the

method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses wherein

Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate

language ("searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the GB, Big5, or

Unicode encodings), ... results will show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that

the Chinese word can be selected to be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad.

Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page 1).

Claim 8:

Chinese-English Dictionary, Lookup and Foolsworkshop disclose the

method of claim 1, Chinese-English Dictionary further discloses: displaying the

Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character ("results will

show the Chinese word", page 1. Note that the Chinese word can be selected to

be either Simp. Chinese (GB) or Trad. Chinese (Big5) as shown on top of page

1).

Claims 9 – 12, 14 – 15, 17 – 20, 22, 24 – 26, 28 – 33, 35 – 36, 38 – 41,

43 – 44, 46 – 49, 51, 53 – 55, and 57:

Claims 9 – 12, 14 – 15, 17 – 20, 22, 24 – 26, 28 – 33, 35 – 36, 38 – 41,

43 – 44, 46 – 49, 51, 53 – 55, and 57 are similar in scope and content to claims

1 – 4, and 6 – 8; therefore they are rejected with the same rationale.

12.   Claims 5, 13, 21, 27, 34, 42, 50 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Chinese-English Dictionary

(http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/) in

view of Lookup and in further view of Foolsworkshop

(http://web.archive.org/web/20021206035901/http://www.foolsworkshop.com/pto

u/) and in further view of Hughes ("1ICT3 Computer Science Sample Paper I",

1998, University of Dublin)

Claims 5, 13, 21, 27, 34, 42, 50 and 56:

Chinese-English Dictionary and Foolsworkshop disclose the method of

claim 1, but do not explicitly disclose using a Java hashtable.

Hughes discloses a conversion table for Morse code stored in a Java

hashtable ("The conversion table for Morse code can be stored in a Java

Hashtable object", page 4, question 6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention to use a Java hashtable as the conversion table in

Chinese-English Dictionary because Java is able to run on any platform.

Conclusion

13.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Lin et al. (USPN 6,999,916) discloses a method for acquisition of

information relating to specific user-selected text of World Wide Web site

pages and providing high quality multi-lingual translations. The user-

selected text can be copied and pasted in a computer interface.

14.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection

presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**.

See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as

set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

15.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel G. Neway whose telephone number is 571-270-1058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30AM - 5:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David R Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

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9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

SN

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